FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MILITARY COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ITALY

PY101842 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1717 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- During a visit to the National Military College today, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his Argentine counterpart, Roque Carranza, signed a bilateral cooperation agreement that provides for possible cooperation in the military field. This cooperation will also have positive effects on the civil industry.

After their talks, the two ministers agreed on the need to increase cooperation between Argentina and Italy, both nations inspired by democratic principles that have common roots in their respective histories.

In noteworthy points of the agreement, the parties expressed their decision to encourage this cooperation in order to expedite the exchange of information and technical assistance between the two countries; joint research, development, and production; the transference of know-how in the co-production of materials; and the industrial and-or commercial initiatives of the sector. It was also agreed to implement the necessary tools for the training of military and technical personnel, also through the coordinated exchange between the two parties, and to promote the negotiations of the respective industrial enterprises in the specific sector of defense material and even to expand them.

In addition to the two defense ministers, the ceremony was attended by Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena, Chief of the Army Staff Brigadier General Hector Rios Erenu, Italian Ambassador to Argentina Ludovico Incisa di Camerana, and Italian military attaches.

CAPUTO MEETS SHLAUDEMAN, LABELS TALKS 'POSITIVE'

PY111318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and U.S. special envoy Harry Shlaudeman have labeled as "very positive" the 2-hour meeting they held this morning to discuss the Central American situation. The Argentine Foreign Ministry has officially reported that the result of the meeting between Caputo and Shlaudeman, which was held in Caputo's residence, was very positive. During a brief encounter with the press, Shlaudeman labeled the meeting as "interesting, constructive, and fruitful." The meeting was held in Caputo's private residence, where he was working on the speeches that Alfonsin will deliver during his upcoming European tour.

Shlaudeman today began here a tour of the countries that make up the so-called Lima group. These countries have promised to support the Contadora Group in the search for a solution to the Central American crisis. After remaining in Buenos Aires 36 hours, Shlaudeman will leave tomorrow for Uruguay. He will then travel to Brazil and Peru to conclude this part of his mission.

NICARAGUAN JUDGE DESCRIBES FUTURE CONSTITUTION

PY120103 Puenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1744 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, member of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, stated here today that ideological pluralism, including Somozism, nationalization of banks and of foreign trade, agrarian reform, the policy of nonalignment and the institution of a mixed economy will be "the backbone" of the new Nicaraguan constitution.

In a press conference, Ramirez Gonzalez stated that "the Nicaraguan National Constituent Assembly is conducting a process of national consultation to prepare a constitution," and added that from 1 to 4 October 1985 "the Supreme Court and all judges throughout the country will also discuss this subject."

Ramirez Gonzalez, who participated in the seventh American conference of jurists held in this city, explained that during "the regime of Anastasio Somoza, the constitution was agreed upon by the Liberal and Conservative parties."

"They used to issue the constitution in accordance with their interests and exclude the remaining parties," he stated. He added that the Supreme Court and all judges of the country "will study, between 1 and 4 October, the backbone of what will be the constitution." He stated in this regard that the new Nicaraguan constitution will contemplate "the nationalization of the banks and of foreign trade, the exercise of the territorial sovereignty, agrarian reform, nonalignment, mixed economy, ideological pluralism including Somozism, nationalization of national resources, and human rights."

Ramirez Gonzalez stated taht "with the 19 July 1979 revolution, his country's justice was purged of those who were equally responsible for dictatorship, shady deals, and frauds." He added that "nevertheless, we continued working with those with clean professional records."

Asked about the trial against former military commanders being conducted in Argentina, Ramirez Gonzalez stated that this trial "is a correct action because charges are being brought against those who have been responsible for the violation of human rights."

"It is important to fulfill the people's desire for justice because we have to think about the future, which means warning against and becoming aware of things that must never happen again," he stated. He then stated that in his country, there were Argentine military officers in the "service of counterrevolution," and cited the case of "Lieutenant Hector Frances Garcia, who trained counterrevolutionary groups, and who confessed before television cameras when he was arrested that he had received his orders from Colonel Riveiro."

The Nicaraguan judge then explained that the courts in his country "have condemned to no more than 6 years imprisonment those who were involved with the Somozist government" and that this was due to the fact that "we believe in rehabilitation and integration."

Ramirez Gonzalez concluded by saing that "a draft bill on penal code" is being prepared in Nicaragua "because the original is 200 years old and it was copied from a Spanish law of 1805, by which the detainee has no right to reply."

GOVERNMENT TO ASK OIL COMPANIES FOR BIDS

PY120245 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Sep 85 P3

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday announced the government would start accepting bids from foreign and domestic oil companies for exploration in three potential oil-bearing areas as of September 30. Alfonsin made the announcement, the first official call for bids since he embarked on a new oil policy last March, at a petroleum industry conference attended by 500 oil men and top government officials, among them Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Energy Secretary Conrado Storani. The three regions put up for bidding -- the northwest, the south and offshore near Rawson, Chubut -- encompass 32 potential oil fields.

Alfonsin, at a lunch speech yesterday, said foreign and domestic oil companies who bid on the area can count on "a model contract that is agile, simple, and flexible, with clauses broad enough to make the necessary modifications in each case."

The President said Argentina now faces a bottleneck in increasing oil reserves and needs both public and private investment to overcome it. "It was necessary to overcome the bottleneck of our petroleum reserves of just 380 million cubic meters, a minimal amount compared to annual consumption of some 28 million cubic meters," he said. Alfonsin added that increasing reserves by exploring the remaining 90 percent of Argentina's still virgin mainland "would require annual investments of around 1.2 to 1.5 billion dollars through the year 2000."

"The broad call made to national and foreign private capital to make exploratory investments in the country constitutes a proper means of achieving these objectives," he stated.

In the northwest region, 17 potential oil fields are up for bidding: Santa Victoria, Michicola, Rio Seco, Rio Colorado, Hickmann, Morillo, Chiretes, Union, Malvalay, Santa Barbara, Olleros, Yatasto, Arenal, Abra Pampa, Aguilar, Valles Calchaquies and Rio Sali. In the south 12 fields are up for exploration: Cardiel, Viedma, Mata Amarilla, Laguna Grande, Piedrabuena, Destacamiento, Rio Bote, Cancha Carrera, Rio Turbio, La Esperanza, Chank Aike, and Rio Grande Sur. The three remaining fields are offshore near Rawson.

PERONISTS, OTHERS, REINSTATED IN ARMED FORCES

PY102258 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The government yesterday signed a decree reincorporating 33, mostly Peronist officers, known as the 33 Orientales, back into the Armed Forces for the first time in five years. The officers were forced into retirement in 1980 by then President Jorge Videla for questioning the "dirty war" repression of leftwing subversion and corruption in government circles. The 33 include Lietuenant Ernesto Urien, who was a major witness in the trial of nine former military junta members for human rights violations. The decree was signed by President Raul Alfonson and Defence Minister Roque Carranza.

GISCARD D'ESTAING SENDS EVIDENCE FOR JUNTA TRIAL

AU110719 Paris AFP in English 0437 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Paris, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Former French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing has sent a written deposition dated Sept 4 to Argentine authorities investigating the kidnapping and murder of two French nuns in Buenos Aires in 1977, his office announced here. Argentine officials had complained early in the week that he was the only prominent foreigner who had failed to submit testimony for the trial of nine former military junta members.

The deposition answered questions about a talk in the presidential palace here with junta member Admiral Emilio Massera on Nov 8 when President Giscard D'Estaing asked the admiral what had happened to the missing nuns, Mr Giscard's secretariat stated. Argentine prosecutors had said that they believed the ex-president's testimony about what the admiral revealed would be much more important than the affirmations made on French television a few days ago by a former Argentine navy sailor about the two nuns being tortured to death.

ARMED FORCES TO TAKE OVER STATE ENTERPRISES

PY120140 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] An employee of the Armed Forces Public Relations Department is going to read the latest communique released by the Armed Forces. The military command has decided to occupy all the facilities of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], the Bolivian Development Corporation, ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise], and ENTA [National Automotive Transport Enterprise].

[Begin recording] Military communique: In accordance with Decree 21067 released on 11 September 1985 by the constitutional government of the Republic and in accordance with Article 208 of the Constitution and Article 17 of the organizational law of the Armed Forces, which empowers the armed institutions to preserve the security and stability of the Republic and to prevent acts of sabotage from affecting the country's public services for development and production, the Armed Forces conveys to nationals and foreigners and the people in general the following:

1. As of 11 September 1985 all the goods, installations, and services of YPFB, ENDE [National Power Enterprise], ENTA, ENTEL, SENAC [National Road Service], and [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration] are under the protection and vigilance of the Armed Forces.

2. Therefore, all those who violate the contents of the decree will be without exception under the jurisdiction and competence of military law and regulations for their trial in accordance with the Code of Military Justice. Miraflores General Headquarters, La Paz, 11 September 1985. Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Defense Minister Comments

PY111641 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] In comments to Panamericana, Defense Minister Fernando Valle reported on the cabinet meeting that was held yesterday morning. He said that his ministry is complying with the presidential orders to safeguard the installations of strategic state companies.

[Begin recording] We made a general evaluation of the political situation in the country. Regarding the defense field, the president summoned the military High Command to evaluate Armed Forces intervention to protect installations that belong to the government and, therefore, to the Bolivian people. It has been clearly established that the military command should obey the presidential orders. The president has given concrete instructions to prevent any sabotage against or damage to the installations. The military officers have acknowledged the presidential orders, and they will proceed accordingly. [end recording]

Minister Valle then spoke about the most recent decision of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] national meeting to hold a national general strike.

[Begin recording] The military High Command has said that it will be consistent in complying with the constitutional laws. Thus, it will fully guarantee the stability of this legally elected government. As the public knows, the Armed Forces have become a true pillar in support of this process, and they will maintain their attitude for the tranquillity and benefit of the Bolivian people. [end recording]

These were comments by Defense Minister Fernando Valle.

Lechin Criticizes Military Position

PY111854 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has stated that the COB Executive Board still has not answered the communique issued recently by the Armed Forces. However, Lechin did make some comments on the communique:

[Begin recording] Let me recall point two of the Armed Forces communique: We consider that the measures adopted by the constitutional government are necessary. This means that the Armed Forces agree with the looting of our natural resources by national and international companies as sponsored by the presidential decree. Is this a patriotic attitude? On the contrary, it is an attitude that surrenders the interests of the state and the people. [end recording]

INFORMATION MINISTER REPORTS ON CABINET MEETING

PY111520 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Information Minister Reynaldo Peters has briefed the press on the cabinet meeting that was held at Government House on the morning of 10 September. He began by saying that the cabinet evaluated the current situation in the country.

[Begin recording] The cabinet has evaluated the country's current situation. Some ministers reported on the situation within their spheres of action. The aeronautics minister, whom you just interviewed, reported that a series of measures have been implemented to normalize the country's air services as of today. Measures have also been adopted to normalize the situation of the National Railway Enterprise and all other sectors that have been paralyzed. In addition, a supreme decree has been signed that gives the employees of the Central Bank until tomorrow at 0900 to return to work or their posts will be declared vacant. [end recording]

Regarding the miners and factory workers, Peters repeated that the government has not adopted any measures. He appealed to the maturity of the country's working class, calling on it to prevent more harm being done to the country.

[Begin recording] [Peters] We appeal to the maturity of the working class. We know that it is sufficiently mature to understand the situation of the (?majority) and return to work.

[Reporter] Is the government going to continue the dialogue with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]?

[Peters] We cannot hold a dialogue under pressure. We have observed that if we want to hold a dialogue, we will have to establish the conditions. Under pressure, there can be no dialogue with anyone.

[Reporter] But it is the COB's contention that the pressure came from the government when it implemented the new economic plan.

[Peters] Yes, that is the COB's opinion. But if you evaluate events, you will see that it was the COB that went on strike and the government implemented the measures after this occurred.

[Reporter] Notwithstanding, taking into account the position that the president has adopted through his cabinet as well as the COB's position, what can the people expect?

[Peters] The people can expect the most absolute calm and normalcy in all areas.

[Question indistinct]

[Peters] Yes, but they are a small number of small groups that are currently trying to provoke that type of situation. For example, the Central Bank employees were willing to return to work this morning, but their union leaders prevented them from doing so. [end recording]

This was a report to the press by Information Minister Reynaldo Peters.

There will be no dialogue with the COB unless it lifts the strike, and the COB states that there will not be a dialogue with the government unless the government lifts the military interventions. What can be expected from these radicalized positions? The minister did not give a satisfactory answer to the question.

COB FILES SUIT AGAINST INTERIOR MINISTER

PY111444 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has filed suit against the interior minister, charging that he has violated human and workers rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The suit also calls for the constitutional guarantees for the protection of civil rights to be respected. In the document, the COB states that the most fundamental rights of citizens have been violated by the threats and repression ordered by the interior minister.

(Diego Aguilar Penarrieta), a COB legal adviser, has explained that Presidential Decree 21060 violates the Constitution and the labor laws.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Bolivian federation of power, telephone, and other workers has told Panamericana that his sector is following the COB instructions in perfect discipline. He said that the country's power workers are on strike and that their leaders are in permanent session.

Angel Zaballa, a COB bank union leader, has also commented on the government's decision to declare vacancies in the Bolivian Central Bank. He said that the bank workers are following the strike called by the COB and that they will continue fighting fearlessly for the rights of all the labor sectors.

STRIKING OIL WORKERS ORDERED TO RETURN TO WORK

PY111550 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The public relations office of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), represented by the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry, has released a communique calling on YPFB workers to return to work today. The communique states that those who do not return to work will be punished according to the law.

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS ALLOWED TO RESUME

PY111345 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The workers of Lloyd Bolivian Airlines [LAB] will meet today to analyze the petition made by the LAB executive board to resume flights to and from abroad.

LAB wants to resume flights because international airlines have been authorized to make flights to and from Bolivia despite the national strike called by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB]. This situation is causing serious losses for LAB. International airlines were allowed to resume services yesterday after the COB gave its permission. LAB has reported that the cargo plane that was stranded in Miami has returned to Bolivia. LAB pilots have also announced that they will hold a meeting to analyze the current situation in the company.

CENTRAL BANK EMPLOYEES DEMONSTRATION DISPERSED

PY111857 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] After holding a general assembly inside the Bolivian Central Bank building, the bank employees tried to stage a demonstration outside but it was soon dispersed by the national police. The bank employees started a march, but they did not manage to go far in the face of the tear gas grenades that were hurled against them. This incident took place downtown at midday today.

Student Demonstration Broken Up

PY111308 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The military police yesterday had to help the national police break up a demonstration staged by San Andres University students who were blocking (Villasuan) avenue in La Paz. The military deployment and the use of tear gas dispersed the demonstrators, who lifted the blockade allowing the resumption of the normal flow of traffic.

PAZ ESTENSSORO ON PLANS FOR YPFB, COMIBOL

PY112026 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1658 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Interview with President Victor Paz Estenssoro; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] One of the most discussed items of the new economic measures is the decentralization of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB]. Why did you adopt this measure, Mr President?

[Paz] [in progress] ...we are going to keep the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] and YPFB, but we will reorganize them appropriately at a managerial level to prevent any possibility of a deficit and to permit the development of their potential. That reorganization has to have a positive result. Our present idea is to correct the situation of Comibol so as to avoid a deficit and to make it profitable. Nevertheless, we consider YPFB the greatest source of revenue in the country because YPFB still offers prospects if we administer it in a way that does not [words indistinct] at each increase of price, looking forward to [words indistinct] increase the personnel wages or to take advantage of the imbalance that existed between the official price and the prices abroad, thus stimulating illegal fuel exports. We believe that with the present official foreign currency rate YPFB and Comibol can produce enough income for the state, the central government, allowing it to survive without having to use inflationary Central Bank loans.

EGYPT'S GHALI ENDS VISIT; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

NC112023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Egypt and Brazil have expressed their deep concern over the continued deterioration of the situation in certain parts of the world, a matter that threatens international peace and security. The two countries expressed their faith in peacefully solving international problems so that justice and stability may be established for the peoples of these regions. This was expressed in the joint communique issued today following the visit to Brazil by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The two parties expressed the urgent need for doubling efforts to reach a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. Such a solution must be achieved through negotiations among the parties concerned and must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. Egypt and Brazil condemned the South African Government's policy of apartheid and expressed full support for the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their independence and national unity.

They agreed on the importance of establishing an international monetary order for solving world economic problems. They stressed the importance of the role played by the Group of 77 in strengthening cooperation among the countries of the world. The two parties also stressed the importance of developing bilateral relations in various fields.

The communique stated that Dr Ghali delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, inviting him to visit Cairo.

MINISTER 'RECOGNIZES' BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

PY120325 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] According to Heriberto Manoel Reino, president of the Federation of Bank Employees of Sao Paulo, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul, 80 percent of the bank employees throughout the country are on strike. A few minutes ago the Sao Paulo bank employees held a meeting at Praca da Se and decided to go on with the strike.

Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto officially recognized the existence of the bank employees' strike today. The minister adopted this measure on receiving a Telex from the National Banks Federation requesting that he recognize the strike.

According to Law No 1,632 of 1978, the recognition of the strike provides for the following measures: warning and suspension for up to 30 days and dismissal for a just cause -- in the case of the bank employees with tenure, the dismissals must be preceded by investigations and a hearing -- adopting measures guaranteeing the rights of those who want to work, and guaranteeing the maintenance of public order.

The employees of the Government Savings Bank today worked normally. There was no strike at the Central Bank but a slow-down began this afternoon in support of the strike.

PROTESTS, ARRESTS ON GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY

PY112327 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean people today arrested dozens of opposition members during incidents that developed during the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the coup that brought the current military regime to power. The policemen went into action against demonstrators in Santiago and Vina del Mar as President Augusto Pinochet was addressing the nation on the achievements of his administration over a radio and television network.

In Vina del Mar, a resort situated on the central coast about 120 km from Santiago, the demonstrations were staged by groups that had gone to the cemetery to lay red carnations on the grave of the late socialist President Salvador Allende. Carabineros hurled tear gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators on their way back from the cemetery, and arrested about a dozen.

In Santiago, the police moved against columns that marched through the main cemetery to pay homage to opposition leaders and activists who had fallen under the government repression. A Carabinero squad stopped Jaime Castillo, president of the Human Rights Commission, former minister, and Christian democratic leader, from delivering a speech, and arrested former Christian Democratic Congressman Alberto Herez.

A score of people were also arrested in the same cemetery, among them the widow of sociologist Jose Parade Maluenda who was kidnapped and killed along with two other leaders of the Communist Party last March. Members of the Carabineros are involved in this triple killing, according to the findings of an ongoing court investigation.

As President Pinochet ended his message to the nation, some progovernment youth groups clashed with opposition groups near La Moneda Palace on the main avenue of Santiago, but the disturbance was minor and no one was arrested. The Pinochet sympathizers shouted nationalist slogans, and leaflets expressing similar sentiments were distributed in various Santiago neighborhoods early in the morning. Some of these leaflets made fun of Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, the primate of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Fresno sponsored a recent understanding among 11 political parties of the opposition from the right to the left, to ensure a peaceful replacement of the current military government. That understanding, which is known as the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, was rejected by Pinochet who reiterated that his government will stay at least until 1989.

Eleven Injured in Santiago

PY120306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Sources of the Catholic Church have reported that 11 persons were injured, one from a bullet wound, during clashes tonight between shantytown dwellers of the La Victoria district and combined military and police forces. The violent incidents, which coincided with the 12th anniversary of the takeover by the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet, began this evening when members of the Chilean Air Force (FACh) and policemen tried to stop antigovernment demonstrations in La Victoria, a poor neighborhood of 35,000 inhabitants. A priest told AFP that most of the casualties were people wounded by pellets or beaten by the policemen. The worst casualties have been taken to various medical care units.

French priest Pierre Dubois of La Victoria Parish repeatedly tried to talk to the officers in charge of the troops but as midnight approached incidents continued in this shantytown located in southern Santiago.

Barricades and bonfires could be seen in other suburban sectors of the Chilean capital while antigovernment demonstrations were being repressed by the forces of order.

Widespread Blackout

PY120112 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- A widespread blackout since 2026 local time has been affecting the Chilean central region, where approximately 6 million people live. The reasons for the power outage are unknown. The power outage is being felt everywhere, in homes (where electric appliances, elevators, and so forth are not working), offices, stores and the subway, and even La Moneda Presidential Palace in downtown Santiago is blacked out.

FPMR Claims Credit

PY120224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- The left-wing underground Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) tonight claimed credit for the two widespread blackouts which affected a large portion of Chilean territory as a sign of protest over 12 years of military dictatorship. An FPMR spokesman telephoned AFP and stated that today's blackout has been engineered to pay posthumous homage to national hero Salvador Allende Gossens on the 12th anniversary of his death and also to express the repudiation which the Chilean people feel toward this period of rule by General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

FORMER GENERAL LEIGH SIGNS NATIONAL ACCORD

PY111530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) -- General Gustavo Leigh, who was dismissed from the Chilean Government Military Junta 7 years ago, today publicly joined the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, which has been signed by 11 political organizations and was sponsored by the Catholic Church. Gustavo Leigh said that he was signing the document in view of the serious social, economic, political, and moral crisis that prevails in Chile and in view of the Pinochet government's systematic indifference to the citizenry's public demand for an urgent return to the democratic norms of national coexistence. The National Accord, which was delivered to Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno on 26 August, proposes the amendment of the Constitution enacted 5 years ago by the military government and the free election of a democratic government.

Gen Leigh, who conducted the bombing of La Moneda Palace 12 years ago, said that it is particularly important that the Chilean people support the document as the only viable means of seeking together with the government the great accord that will allow finding the formulas that will return normalcy to Chile. Leigh was dismissed from his post as commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force (FAC) and from the Military Junta in March 1978, after repeatedly stating the need for a political program to restore democracy in Chile.

Leigh warned that as long as General Pinochet continues to inflexibly reject the proposals to negotiate a real and effective transition, the social pressure will continue to increase and will end in bloodshed, the consequences of which are difficult to predict. He recalled that he had sought a solution while he was still in the government and that on several occasions he brought this situation to General Augusto Pinochet's attention because, he said, otherwise we would lead the country down the path of violence and despair.

However, his stubborn refusal compelled me to publicly state my thoughts on 21 March 1978 at the El Bosque military base. Unfortunately, time is showing that I was right, Leigh added.

Leigh said that the country's current situation could not be more pressing, threatening a social explosion that could violently set us back to a Marxist government from which we would not be able to pull out again.

In signing the National Accord, which has been questioned by the military government, the former FACh commander pointed out the importance of Cardinal Fresno's initiative, which has achieved a consensus encompassing a vast sector of the Chilean political spectrum.

NATIONAL ACTION MOVEMENT JOINS NATIONAL ACCORD

PY111312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The National Action Movement (MAN), which is headed by Federico Willoughby, formerly a press secretary of General Augusto Pinochet, today decided to sign the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. The accord was prepared by 11 political parties and movements of the right, center, and left. It proposes the direct election of the president and Congress, legalization of political parties, and reform of the 1980 Constitution. In announcing his support of the document, Willoughby said that his movement has some objections because it does not consider the social forces as protagonists and the accord needs to be more precise regarding the Armed Forces, the 1980 Constitution, and communism. Nevertheless, the MAN leader said the accord is a first step.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY ON JOINT BOLIVIAN RELATIONS

PY111322 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpt] Colombian Ambassador Vicente Borrero has said that the Colombian Government at the appropriate time will urge the new Bolivian Government to resume the rapprochement with Chile. Vicente Borrero today met with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to discuss bilateral matters. During a conversation with the press, the Colombian ambassador said that his government is waiting for the administration of the new Bolivian president to stabilize before discussing with Bolivian officials relations between Chile and Bolivia.

Vicente Borrero recalled that Colombian President Belisario Betancur offered his services as a host within the OAS framework to facilitate the rapprochement between Chile and Bolivia on the issue of Bolivia's landlocked situation. The Colombian ambassador indicated, however, that it is difficult to hold bilateral talks because of the unstable Bolivian political situation. Vicente Borrero declined to give any details on the issues he discussed with Jaime del Valle this morning.

ROK OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS DEL VALLE

PY101459 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] (Yang Yop Li), head of the ROK State Council Commission [name, title as heard], said that Chile and the ROK share a common ideal, that is, antitotalitarism. The ROK visitor, who made this statement after a meeting with Foreign Minister Del Valle, added that bilateral relations are at a high level and that the two countries maintain a broad trade exchange.

(Yang Yop Li) said that his visit was of a friendly nature and had the purpose of strengthening cooperation between the two countries. During his stay in Chile through 11 September, the ROK representative is scheduled to meet with Chilean State Council President Miguel Schweitzer.

MINISTER MEETS WITH AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE

PY101511 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Australian Government will continue to insist on the threat the nuclear tests in the South Pacific represent. These statements were made by (Gary Walter Cilla), president of the Australian Foreign Relations Commission, at the end of a meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. The Australian guest stated that during his meeting with del Valle they analyzed various issues of common interest to the two countries.

COLOMBIAN NEWSMAN DENIED INTERVIEW WITH PINOCHET

PY070234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1839 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Yamid Amat, the director of the Colombian radio network (CARACOL), today reported that the Chilean head of state, General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, denied him an interview that had been previously arranged.

Amat and the director of the Colombian television newscast "24 hours" were received on 4 September at La Moneda Palace after traveling to Santiago to interview Pinochet on the occasion of his 12th year in power, which he completes on 11 September. Speaking from Santiago, Amat stated that we were not permitted to use our microphones and cameras and I was excluded from the interview without any explanation.

Amat stated that only journalist Mauricio Gomez participated in the 32-minute interview after the officials of the presidential press bureau warned that President Pinochet would respond to the questions of his choice and that it was strictly forbidden to ask additional questions on the same issue. The director of the CARACOL news department also stated that the tapes on the interview were retained for several hours and that officials of the National Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) told him that they would send the video cassettes to his hotel after editing them. Although Mauricio Gomez told EFE in Santiago that the interview was finally held and that the tapes were not seized, Amat indignantly reported on his exclusion from the interview.

La Moneda Palace Press Secretary Roberto Mardones told EFE that Pinochet accepted an interview with the director of the newscast "24 hours" but made it known to the director of the CARACOL news department that he would talk with him some other time.

Amat and Gomez, the son of the virtual conservative presidential candidate and former Colombian ambassador to the White House Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, are considered to be among the best Colombian radio and television newsmen, respectively.

Amat told the CARACOL network by telephone that he would return to Bogota in the next few hours, along with Gomez. Although Amat stressed that there is no press freedom in Chile the broadcast of the interview, which was to be disseminated by the "24 hours" news program and by the CARACOL network, is expected to be carried over Channel 7, the Colombian television network (Inravision).

RAMIREZ NOTES U.S. REPORT, ENDORSES CONTADORA

PA111749 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Contadora peace process is good, Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said this morning upon returning to Colombia after participating in the Nonaligned Countries meeting in Luanda. On the eve of beginning of the most difficult and complicated phase of those lengthy negotiations, the foreign minister said on learning the contents of a U.S. State Department report: No one signs a bad agreement.

[Begin recording] I do not think there can be a bad agreement, because the fact that five countries decide to sign a public international treaty like the Contadora Document means that they, in their wisdom, believe it is a good agreement. Therefore, I think the Latin American countries, the countries of the region, and of course the international community, should respect the signing of what the countries involved believe to be good. [end recording]

M-19 REBELS KILLED IN SHOOT-OUT IN ECUADOR

PA120001 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Two M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrilla members were shot down today at dawn when they were being taken by the National Police from the penitentiary to the Modelo Barracks, where they were to await their sentencing for kidnapping and killing Nahim Isaias Marquez, a banker and industrialist. The two guerrillas were identified as Alfonso Benavides Esteban, alias Andres, and German Tobon Sarmiento.

According to the official report, the prisoners were being moved as 0230 today. Upon arriving at the first turnoff of Juan Tang Camarengo Avenue, a vehicle suddenly appeared and attacked the police. Alfonso Benavides Esteban was shot in the head and killed during the shootout; German Tobon Sarmiento died after being shot four times in the back.

Ecuadoran Embassy Attacked

PA120423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 11 Sep (AFP) -- The Colombian guerrilla movement, the 19 April Movement, M-19, claimed responsibility for the bombing and shooting at the Ecuadoran Embassy tonight, according to anonymous telephone calls to radio stations. According to the extremist organization, the attack was in retaliation for the death today in Guayaquil, an Ecuadoran port city, of two members of the M-19, while they were being transferred from one prison to another.

The deceased had been arrested for their alleged participation in the kidnapping and slaying of Ecuadoran banker Nahim Isaias, a few days ago. According to reports received so far, several unidentified persons threw explosives and fired shots with automatic weapons at the Ecuadoran Embassy, in which only a guard was present.

There were no casualties in this attack, but the damage to the property is relatively high, according to policy officials, who are trying to locate the terrorists.

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION EXTENDED

PY111458 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Fisheries Minister Engineer Jose Palomino announced yesterday that the government has decided to extend the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union until the end of 1985. Palomino explained that the pertinent contract, which is effective for 1 year, expired on 26 August but that it had certain clauses permitting its extension through negotiations.

Palomino stated that the Soviets proposed some conditions to sign another agreement and that the Peruvian Government regarded those conditions as being those most appropriate to fulfill the proper goals.

Palomino made this announcement after a meeting with the president at Government Palace. He explained that during the extension period the government will dedicate itself to negotiating calmly an agreement with the Russians in which the very difficult conditions encountered by the fisheries sector will not be repeated.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY REPORTS U.S. STEEL RESTRICTIONS

PY111305 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[By reporter Juan Suarez from Government Palace]

[Text] While an important meeting is being held between President Alan Garcia and U.S. Ambassador David Jordan, a worrisome report has been announced by the Industry Ministry. It concerns a new protectionist measure enacted by the administration of Ronald Reagan.

The U.S. Department of Commerce has levied a 76.36-percent compensatory duty [derechos compensatorios] on steel rod imports from Peru. This represents virtually closing the U.S. market to the Peruvian steel industry, according to this worrisome information learned at Government Palace.

Although this is only a preliminary resolution, it will be implemented immediately since, according to U.S. Department of Commerce regulations, effective on the publication date of the above-mentioned resolution in the Federal Registry, customs houses will suspend the entry of Peruvian-made steel rods into the United States. However, the Peruvian Government may present an appeal before 13 September. This appeal will be reviewed before a final decision on the compensatory duty is made.

The U.S. Department of State believes that certain incentives to nontraditional exports like the Certex [Export Certificates] and the (?CENT) [Expansion unknown] are subsidies handicapping U.S. products. In turn, the Peruvian Government has stated that the compensatory duty levied on Peruvian products is completely unfair, because such duties are not levied on other countries that have a similar system for promoting exports.

During the months of July and August, SIDERPERU [Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise] exported for the first time steel rods to the United States in a small but significant quantity for the enterprise -- 11,000 tons. This represents barely 0.055 percent, not even 1 percent, of the steel products imported yearly by the United States. Steel rod exports are very important for Peru because they have greater added value and they affect the steelmaking industry, which holds good prospects for Peruvian economic development and means so little to the U.S. economy.

ENVOY TO ATTEND NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

PY111911 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Peru will attend the conference on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Ambassador Jorge (Morelli) Pando, the Peruvian representative before the international organizations headquartered in Vienna, Austria, will head the delegation representing Peru before the third conference, charged with reviewing the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. This conference is underway at the European UN headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It began on 27 August and will end 20 September.

At the conclusion of the conference, Ambassador (Morelli) Pando will have to submit a report. The official gazette, EL PERUANO, has published the supreme resolution granting him his credentials.

GOVERNMENT PLANS INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIALISTS

PY111658 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Peruvian industrialists and businessmen who create new job opportunies at their production centers will be encouraged by the government through tax, fiscal, and labor incentives, Industry, Tourism, and Integration Minister Cesar Atala announced yesterday. In addition, Atala hinted at the possibility of implementing an additional work shift in these production centers to keep the equipment in operation. However, the minister failed to note the number of working hours of such an additional shift.

During a meeting at his office with the president of the National Association of Industries [SNI], Miguel Vega, the industry, tourism, and integration minister called the industrialists the most outstanding task forced in the struggle against unemployment. He stated that, among other benefits, the government will grant credits and Certex [Export Certificates] to industrialists who create new job opportunities.

Atala stated that, according to the demographic growth pattern, the overall employment opportunities needed to cope with the unemployment problem would entail the creation of 180,000 new jobs every year. However, through government incentives and the support given by the industrialists, he added, there is a good change that the number of job openings created will reach and surpass the 200,000 mark.

POLICE PURGE RESULTS IN 126 DISMISSALS

PY101800 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] As part of the greatest purge in the history of the Peruvian police, 126 police officers were discharged by the government on the night of 9 September. Peruvian Interior Minister Abel Salinas announced on 9 September the dismissal of 2 Civil Guard generals, 40 Civil Guard colonels, 6 PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] generals, and 78 PIP colonels.

The names of the police officers involved will be revealed on 10 September. Here are remarks by Engineer Abel Salinas:

[Begin recording] We want to state clearly, and I apologize to you for repeating this, that this resolution does not hint whatsoever at the commission of crimes, nor do we have any evidence that the discharged officers have committed any crime. [end recording]

GARCIA FIRES NATIONAL PENITENTIARY DIRECTOR

PY111941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia has fired National Penitentiary Institute Director Antonio Palomino for holding a view contrary to that of the government regarding imprisoned terrorists and for misusing an official vehicle, it was officially announced today. Palomino is the first official to be fired under the social democratic administration which assumed power 44 days ago.

Justice Ministry sources have said that the position of this official became more precarious yesterday when some 6,000 inmates in Lurigancho Prison on the outskirts of Lima decided to hold a 48-hour protest to demand better treatment and faster handling of court cases.

Last week Palomino told Shining Path guerrillas that he recognized them as political prisoners, contradicting the president's opinion. Responding to Palomino's statement, the chief of state said that there are no political prisoners in Peru. Those who have killed or engaged in violence cannot be called political prisoners; for me, and according to the Constitution, he said, these are common crimes.

Early last Sunday the son of the former director of the National Penitentiary Institute used his father's official car. The driver, Augusto Ronceros Dulanto, was at that time seriously wounded in an attack that authorities have yet to determine was an act of vengeance or terrorism.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN LIMA, HUANCAYO

PY071840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Police reported today that a noncommissioned officer of the Peruvian plainclothes police and his wife were seriously wounded yesterday in the Collique shantytown on the outskirts of Lima. The Antiterrorism Directorate (Dircote) said that the policeman, Javier Lagos Alvarado, and his wife were sitting in a car when they were suddenly machinegunned by two individuals, presumably terrorists. The Dircote has ordered a police operation to capture the attackers.

Meanwhile, a powerful bomb placed by terrorists in the Employees' Hospital was defused yesterday by police specialists after patients and personnel had been evacuated from the first floor of the hospital. Another bomb placed at the foundation of the Huascar Bridge, in the Lima district of Piedra Liza, was also defused yesterday, preventing the blowing up of the bridge, which could have caused a great catastrophe, since traffic was heavy at the time.

It was officially confirmed today that the bomb explosion in a girls' school in Huancayo, 300 km southeast of Lima, injured 19 people. Of those 19, 4 policemen and 3 students were seriously wounded. It was reported initially that only six were injured. The bomb, placed in a can at the gate of the Nuestra Senora de Cocharcas School, exploded when one of the guards tried to kick it out of his way.

DE LA MADRID PLANS UNITED NATIONS VISIT 24-26 SEP

FL111544 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has presented the Chamber of Deputies two requests for a leave of absence from 24-26 September and 6-9 October. In September, the Mexican president will travel to the United States to attend the General Assembly session of the United Nations in New York. He will visit Japan in October.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW UN REPRESENTATIVE

FL112211 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2116 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The federal executive office today appointed Mario Moya Palencia as Mexico's permanent representative to the United Nations. He is replacing Porfirio Munoz Ledo. The above was announced while the Chamber of Senators was in session and the former government secretary's appointment was ratified. Until recently he was directing Ocean Garden Enterprise based in San Diego, California.

REPRESENTATIVE TO OAS COMMENTS ON CONTADORA, U.S.

FL111759 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- In the United States, there are reactionary and delaying forces aimed at making Contadora Group's peace efforts fail, as it has been noted during the last few days.

The aforementioned remark was made today by Emilio O. Rabasa, Mexico's representative to the OAS Inter-American Jurist Commission. He added that if Contadora's negotiating efforts fail the Central American conflict could turn into a regional one. He said the OAS is not an obsolete organ despite criticism to that effect and denied that the United States has an hegemonic influence within the organ.

The former Mexican foreign secretary asserted that his country has not been pressured by Ronald Reagan's government and if this happened, it would be rejected by President Miguel de la Madrid and by the foreign secretary, as Mexico's position on the Central American conflict has shown. He indicated that Mexico's foreign policy has been firm and that the country has the right to disagree with the rest of the community on how to deal with international issues.

FUEL COMMITTEE HEAD ON CONTINUING OIL POLICY

FL110308 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0205 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico can stand another drop in the international price of crude oil without suffering catastrophic economic consequences, Miguel Angel Barberena Vega, president of the Chamber of Deputies' Fuel Committee, has said.

In an interview with the press, he added that Mexico will maintain its policy of not underselling other producer countries and of not selling more that 50 percent of its oil to one client. He also said that Mexico will not stop selling oil but rather will continue its present oil policy despite the fact that the international market is very subject to change and unstable. He said Mexico, despite the pressures to which it has been subjected, has not changed its oil policy, will not do so, and seeks only its own self-interest.

COSTA RICA

TAIWANESE VICE PRESIDENT MEETS OFFICIALS 9 SEP

PA101505 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Li Teng-hui, vice president of the Republic of China, had an intense program of activities yesterday. He placed a floral wreath at the National Monument and met with Legislative Assembly President Guillermo Vargas, and the leaders of the legislative blocs of the majority parties. He also met with the president of the Supreme Court and several judges. He visited the National Museum and the Jade Museum. The vice president also attended a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, with whom he discussed bilateral relations.

Vice President Li Teng-hui's agenda for today includes a visit to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to learn about Costa Rica's electoral system. At noon he will visit the [name indistinct] park in Orosi where he will attend a luncheon given by Roberto Lobos, executive president of the Costa Rican Tourism Institute. Vice President Armando Arauz will also attend the luncheon.

On Wednesday morning the Chinese official and his retinue will visit the University of Costa Rica and at noon he will hold a news conference before leaving for Panama.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN, SPANISH ENVOYS -- The new Guatemalan ambassador to Costa Rica, Mario Marroquin Najera, will present his credentials to President Monge this afternoon. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Sep 85 PA] Spanish diplomat Mercedes Rico-Godoy has been appointed as Spain's new ambassador to Costa Rica. [Summary] [San Jose La Prensa Libre in Spanish 20 Aug 85 p 8 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ATTENDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON KIDNAPPING

PA112140 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[News Conference held by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, culture and communications minister, at the Presidential Palace in San Salvador on 11 September; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rey Prendes] Dear friends, some of you had the opportunity to hear part of the report. There will be no questions for the president. However, some of you had said you wanted to see him and here he is.

[Duarte] (?I will not make statements) but you will understand my feelings. I will not give any statements, but all of you must understand how I feel. I feel that the path of peace and understanding is always the best path. The best path is never the path of violence and death. This has been and will continue to be my policy. I think this is sufficient for those who wanted to take photos. I am working. Of course I experience great grief, the grief of a father who finds himself in this situation, but I also have a duty to the fatherland that I am fulfilling.

[Rey Prendes] I think we have to thank the president because he was not scheduled to appear here, but he has come to say these very moving words. There is nothing new to report. Nevertheless, I want to point out that during the investigations, it was found that Ines Guadalupe Duarte was accompanied by a friend from the university who was also kidnapped or seized at the time she was. Her name is Miss Ana Cecilia Villegas. She is 23 years old and previously worked as secretary for Ines Guadalupe Duarte at Radio Cadena Libertad. She is a friend of hers. We have a small photograph of her. You can see it later. So two women have been kidnapped. Initially we were not sure about this so we did not report it. However, it has now been confirmed that two women were kidnapped. That is the main information we have.

In addition, all of you must know that we have received a large amount of support and solidarity from various world personalities. President Reagan wrote a letter to President Duarte and personally telephoned him. Lusinchi of Venezuela has done the same. President Alfonsin of Argentina spoke with the foreign minister to talk about this situation. There has also been a message from the president of nationalist China. The Spanish Government is drafting a statement. We also received notes from the United Nations. In the United Nations there is a reaction of protest over this action and expressions of support for the Salvadoran Government. In the OAS there has also been a reaction. A statement was issued by Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Guerra since the Spanish prime minister is in Tokyo and has not been able to establish contact. President Monge of Costa Rica, President Suazo Cordova of Honduras, and Head of State Mejia Victores of Guatemala have also expressed their solidarity to President Duarte. We have also received telegrams of support from, among others, [name indistinct], secretary of the International Christian Democracy; Aristides Calvani, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Organization of Latin America; Carlos Andres Perez, vice president of the Socialist International and former Venezuelan president; and Luis Herrera Campins, former Venezuelan president. There has been world reaction over this action and solidarity with the president and condemnation of the action.

We again report that we have not received any communication from the kidnappers. We know absolutely nothing. We know nothing. Any questions?

[Question] Have you spoken with the FDR or (?people) of the guerrillas abroad?

[Rey Prendes] We are waiting for any information. We do not know from where the kidnapping comes.

[Question] You have not spoken with anyone?

[Rey Prendes] We have not spoken with anyone.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] He accused terrorists. He did not [word indistinct] or describe them. He did not identify them by first or last names because a kidnapping is unquestionably a terrorist act. Therefore he accused the heavily armed terrorists who committed the action, but he did not make any specific accusation. We cannot do so until we have clear knowledge about this.

[Question] Have you requested [words indistinct]?

[Rey Prendes] We have asked everyone to intervene. We have asked the journalists. We have asked the human rights commissions of the entire world. We have asked the church. We have asked all kinds of organizations, international institutions, and so on, to cooperate in efforts to find and get the kidnappers to reply with humanitarian feelings.

[Question, in English] Have you ruled out the possibility that this could be right-wing terrorist activity?

[Rey Prendes] I would not rule out any possibility, but some cars were stolen a few hours before the action and some of those who stole the vehicles identified themselves as members of the FMLN. However, we do not know if there is a link between the stolen cars and the kidnapping. We have not been able to confirm this. What I can state is that at approximately 1300, about 2 hours before the action, four cars were stolen by force and in one of those cases, the robbers identified themselves as members of the FMLN. But of course this cannot be an exact indication.

[Question] What about the microbus in which the two young ladies were taken?

[Rey Prendes] The microbus has been found.

[Question] Where was it found?

[Rey Prendes] At La Rabida neighborhood.

[Question, in English] Can you tell us about the [word indistinct] of the president?

[Rey Prendes, in English] Let me answer this question in English.

[Question, in English] The new information you have, considering whether it is left-wing or right-wing violence, what do you have?

[Rey Prendes, in English] Our only clue is that four vehicles were stolen before the action and in one of the cases the people that took the car, the vehicle, identified themselves as FMLN members of the leftists guerrillas. But we cannot be sure of anything yet. We cannot accuse anybody yet. We are waiting, we are expecting for a second signal from the kidnappers.

[Question, in English] How is the president taking this? Can you tell us about the mood of the president and how he is taking this?

[Rey Prendes] Well, you saw the president who [words indistinct] sad for the event. He is very sorry over what is happening, but the president has called the cabinet particularly to tell everyone about... [changes thought] to keep on watching, not to stop watching, that this is just an event in the history of El Salvador and that we have a purpose -- to fight for democracy, to build a peaceful country here -- and that we [word indistinct] same attitude we will not look for revenge against the [word indistinct], but we shall continue in the same attitude, looking for a position of a dialogue, a position of finding a peaceful solution, and justice, and so on.

[Question] Mr Rey Prendes: Have any members of the Duarte family been threatened over the past several days, weeks, or months?

[Rey Prendes] Threatened? We could only recall the case of Ulises, the PRTC [Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers] member who 3 days ago made certain statements threatening the family in general terms. Radio Venceremos repeated the interview with the PRTC Commander Ulises of the Zona Rosa attack yesterday. However, as you know, Radio Venceremos, in addition to airing that interview, broadcast a speech by Fidel Castro today. They have said nothing about these developments.

[Question] Has the government made any decision regarding the acceptance or denial of a prisoner exchange if the kidnappers offer to make a deal in this regard?

[Rey Prendes] That is a speculative question. We do not know whether they will ask for something or not; we do not know who they are; we know nothing. I would prefer not to answer that question.

[Question] Could you tell us whether the vehicle used for the kidnapping has been fully identified?

[Rey Prendes] Yes, it has been fully identified.

[Question] Did you take fingerprints?

[Rey Prendes] Yes, fingerprints were taken, and these include fingerprints of several newsmen -- not on that vehicle, but on Ines Guadalupe Duarte's car. Several reporters touched the car. However, we have also taken fingerprints on the other vehicle. I do not think anything will be found on that vehicle, while something may be found on Ines Duarte's car.

[Question] Do you know the license plate number?

[Rey Prendes] I do not. The police or the Security Ministry will surely issue a bulletin on this.

[Question] Is the car at the National Police?

[Rey Prendes] I do not know where the vehicle is being kept.

[Question] Is the U.S. Embassy or its investigations unit involved in the investigation?

[Rey Prendes] The investigation is being conducted by the office of the deputy security minister. All the investigations forces are under his command at this time. However, as is natural, everyone is investigating this case.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the man, the politician, and the statesman? What effect is the action having? What effect do you believe it will have?

[Rey Prendes] As a man, the action has had a tremendous impact on the president, as it would affect any of us if one of our children were kidnapped. However, he is the president. I have told many people who have asked me what the kidnappers will ask that I do not know. Nonetheless, I know President Duarte well and I know that he will answer to the people's will. He will act on the confidence the people have in him. He will continue his struggle to attain democracy, justice, and peace in El Salvador.

[Question] Are there plans to take the other members of the family out of the country?

[Rey Prendes] I believe there are no such plans. One of his sons who works abroad -- for an international organization -- is due to arrive this afternoon or tomorrow, as he was in Colombia when he learned of the kidnapping. The rest of the family is here; they all work. Some are students, but they all live here, and thus far the president has made no plans to take them out of the country.

[Question] Has he been sick?

[Rey Prendes] No, he has not been sick. He has been working at home because on 30 September we must present the nation's budget. For this reason he has not received any visitors, and has suspended all interviews in order to discuss the budget with the various ministers. In fact, last Friday it was the Culture and Communications Ministry's trun to discuss the budget with him. On Tuesday, when the incident took place, he met in the morning with the Christian Democratic Party political committee, as is customary every Tuesday. At noon, immediately after the committee meeting, he met with the minister of finance and his officials for the final review of the budget. Finally, he left with his wife, Ines Duran de Duarte, to meet with the social projects committee. He was there when he was informed about the kidnapping of his daughter. Thus, he has been working at home, having visited the Presidential Palace twice this week.

[Question, in English] Has the family met with any...

... [3-second break in transmission] by Ulises concerning relatives. Did he specifically mean Engineer Duarte's relatives?

[Rey Prendes] No, relatives in general; that is, relatives of government officials.

[Question] Government officials?

[Rey Prendes] Yes, this was a statement broadcast by Radio Venceremos today, which was made 3 days ago in the same interview. In this interview there was threat to relatives of government officals, which was curiously repeated today. This could be a clue.

[Questions] This morning the radio and other media said the U.S.Government had offered President Duarte's government whatever cooperation it needed to clarify the case. Is that so?

[Rey Prendes] Not only President Reagan, but many other presidents have expressed their determination to help in any way possible. Reagan specifically said: I am at your service, to help in whatever way I can.

[Question] Could it involve sending FBI agents by the United States?

[Rey Prendes] It means that they are prepared for any request from President Duarte, but so far we have not asked anything of anyone; we have just expressed our gratitude for all the offers and concern shown. I have just been informed that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has condemned the kidnapping and voiced his solidarity with the government of President Duarte.

[Question, -- in English] Has the family met with a priest or any church leader about this; and also, could you explain exactly why the cabinet is meeting in the next room?

[Rey Prendes, in English] I have already mentioned this in Spanish. We have asked help and support from everybody, not only the church, but including the church, of course, but also the news media, the human rights associations of the world, international organizations, governments, and national organizations, not only the church.

[Question, in English] What about the cabinet meeting now?

[Rey Prendes, in English] The cabinet meeting was called because the president wanted to express to the members of his government that this action should not change their attitude towards the purposes of the government. They should not think of revenge or actions; we should continue working searching for democracy, peace, and freedom and all the purposes of this government. Thank you very much!

SPOKESMAN DENIES DUARTE SUFFERED 'HEART ATTACK'

PA111624 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The whereabouts and identity of the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, remain a mystery. None of the extremist organizations active in this country has claimed credit for the kidnapping carried out yesterday afternoon in the western sector of the capital.

Official sources told ACAN-EFE today that during the shootout at the time of the kidnapping, Mauricio Alfredo Elena Palomares, one of the bodyguards of Ines Guadalupe, was killed. The sources denied the death of another bodyguard who was wounded in the shootout.

A spokesman for the presidency denied that President Duarte suffered a "slight heart attack" on learning the news, as ACAN learned from unofficial sources.

OFFICIAL ON CONTADORA DELEGATION, KIDNAPPING

PA112338 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Interview with Carlos Adrian Velasco Novoa, Foreign Ministry culture and communications director general, by Carlos Mario Marquez, Radio Cadena YSU reporter, on 11 September in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Text] [Marquez] Mr Velasco, please go ahead.

[Velasco] Thanks. Good afternoon. I wish to report that changes have been made, for reasons that you already know, to the Salvadoran delegation to the Contadora Group meeting in Panama City, which was called to reactivate the regional dialogue. The Salvadoran delegation will be composed of Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, Roberto Andino Salazar, Foreign Ministry foreign policy director general; and Joaquin Maza Martelli, Salvadoran ambassador to Panama. In this manner, the Foreign Ministry feels that it is cooperating to reactiviate the dialogue in Central America.

I also want to take advantage of this occasion to report that the president of the Republic has canceled all his international appointments following the kidnapping of his daughter. He canceled his trip to the United States scheduled for the second half of this month.

He was planning to go to Boston, where Boston University was to award him an honoris causa doctorate on Friday, 20 September. He was also scheduled to open the world leaders forum in Boston and deliver a speech on 24 September at the UN General Assembly.

The Foreign Ministry also reports that the president of the Republic still has not canceled his trip to France, to the FRG, to the Vatican, and to Spain, which is scheduled for the end of October and beginning of November.

[Marquez] Mr Velasco, what instructions have the Salvadoran embassies received from the Foreign Ministry and is there any new development on the kidnapping of the president's daugher?

[Velasco] There is nothing new about the kidnapping of the president's daughter. Regarding the first part of your question: Yes, the Foreign Ministry has asked its diplomatic missions to report on the kidnapping and to seek humanitarian solidarity and support from the governments of the countries in which they are serving.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEXICAN ENVOY, RELATIONS

FL071300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister and Vice President Antonio Castillo Claramount has announced that the Salvadoran Government gave Mexico its approval today for designation of Javier Urruchua as the new Mexican ambassador to El Salvador.

Castillo Claramount said in a press conference: We are completely satisfied that Mexico has appointed an ambassador because it will facilitate direct dialogue between the two governments, which is particularly necessary at a time when there is a threat of a generalized military conflict in Central America. Castillo said he considered the Mexican decision sincere and well-intentioned. We are pleased by the appointment, he said, not only because it normalizes relations between our two governments, but also because it undoubtedly reflects a change of view that highlights the existence of the democratic process in El Salvador.

The minister said that as soon as possible El Salvador will appoint a diplomatic representative from the Christian Democratic government, which has been in power for 15 months. He also said that before the end of the year he will travel to Mexico and on a trip to the United States but that no date for the visit has been fixed.

HELICOPTER CARRYING ARMY COMMANDERS REPORTEDLY HIT

PA112023 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Attention, close attention: Radio Venceremos has received reports on the damaged helicopter that was carrying two battalion commanders. Attention, early on the afternoon of 10 September a U.S.-made Huey H-1 helicopter carrying the commanders of the Ponce and Cuscatlan Battalions was flying near Perquin when it was attacked by FMLN fire. The helicopter, seriously damaged, had to return immediately and made an emergency landing in Osicala, south of the Torola River, Morazan Department. A helicopter with battalion commanders of the puppet Army has been damaged.

Likewise, on Tuesday afternoon an O-2 plane arrived in the same area of Perquin, presumably to make reprisals against our troops. This plane fired some rockets from a high altitude, without daring to fly low, showing the cowardice and lack of morale of the Air Force pilots. This O-2 plane was flying far above the clouds, firing some rockets and immediately left our territories which we control in the northern part of Morazan Department. Such is the morale of Bustillos' little pilots. True, the gringos can give them helicopters, planes, [word indistinct] and everything else they feel like, but the morale of the criminal pilots cannot be improved.

COMMANDER VIEWS FMLN UNIFICATION PROCESS

PA101929 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] We have asked Commander Leo Cabral, second secretary of the FMLN's National Resistance, to comment on the importance for our revolutionary process of the line traced by our general commander -- that we should advance toward the consolidation of a single revolutionary party and a single people's army.

[Begin Cabral recording] First, in order to answer this question we must refer to a situation we have experienced throughout these years in unifying the FMLM's strategic and tactical lines of action. Specifically, we have implemented a process of coordination and cooperation among all our forces, using our human and material resources, in order to channel our military, popular, and international lines in one direction. In this sense, we have confirmed in practice that we are more capable of defeating the enemy's plans. We can say with absolute certainty that the FMLN's line is being implemented by the single commands we have created in some of the combat zones in our country, with the single political-military directorates. This, in turn, is a step forward in creating a single party and a single revolutionary army.

In addition to and parallel with this process of building the single political-military directorates, we have also found ourselves submerged in an accelerated process of sharing our experiences; it is precisely this that has enabled us to become familiar with the particular functions of each of the organizations during all these years. We have not only learned about how they have solved their internal problems in organizing the party and army, but also the concrete ways in which they have faced the enemy's operations, both in rural fronts and in the cities.

In addition to seeking the unification of the strategic and tactical lines, in the political field we are currently striving to achieve our ideological unification. In this respect, all the organizations are working toward drafting a single political platform; in other words, a platform for a single party. The internal debates within each organization will lead to the creation of a single, revolutionary party. However, this is a process, and as I said, we are currently exchanging experiences. Regarding ideological unification, we must stress the importance of the efforts we have begun to unify our training; in other words, preparations in the ideological, political, and military fields. These will be specific steps that will enable us to maintain closer and more direct relations in order to know each other better, so that the strategic line traced by the FMLN General Command can be assimilated and implemented in a unified manner.

In sum, these are our views regarding the immediate perspectives of the line traced by our General Command, which calls for the unification of the five organizations into a single party and a single revolutionary army struggling for power.

To conclude, on behalf of all the FMLN organizations, and particularly of the National Resistance, I would like to send warm and revolutionary greetings to all the commanders, chiefs, cadres, fighters, and militants who are fighting against our common enemy -- U.S. imperialism and the oligarchy -- in all the rural fronts and cities. We extend our greetings to the large contingent of people supporting us. At this very moment, when we are about to stage a protest on 15 September against the loss of our independence and sovereignty due to the submissiveness of Napoleon Duarte's government, we would like to call on our people to consider these as days of mourning, of sacrifice, and to begin new drives in the cities and fields. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

ARGENTINE TRADE MISSION OFFERS LINES OF CREDIT

PA120218 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] An official Argentine foreign trade mission arrived in Guatemala today to offer lines of credit on behalf of 24 well-known private businesses in that South American country. One of the members of the mission, Daniel Raul Mora, provided information regarding the visit.

[Begin Mora recording] Our country has granted a line of credit under special conditions to Guatemala, with the understanding that we can thus provide this country with the capital to produce assets, that is, capital assets which will help increase Guatemala's production. Why? Because for several decades Argentina has had an industrial development program that we are certain will suit Guatemala's needs. Furthermore, in addition to capital assets, we are capable of providing [words indistinct], factories working so that Guatemala also can increase its production. [end recording]

TEACHERS DEMAND PRICE DECREASES, WAGE HIKES

PA120205 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Today at approximately 1500, professors from the various higher education centers marched through the main streets of the capital, carrying signs urging the government of the Republic to immediately reduce the prices of staples and immediately increase the salaries of all teachers working for the government. The higher education professors adopted this attitude today and will continue until their demands are granted. Elementary school teachers will follow suit beginning tomorrow, according to reports received by Guatemala "Flash" newscast. The national education sector has practically paralyzed its work, demanding salary increases. A similar decision has been adopted by other state sectors, such as the Supreme Court of Justice.

HONDURAS

EL DIA CITED ON 'MANEUVER' TO DISCREDIT NICARAGUA

PA111517 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Honduras is preparing a publicity maneuver intended to discredit Nicaragua, according to a highly reliable Honduran source, quoted by the Mexican daily EL DIA. This activity will coincide with the Contadora Group meeting scheduled for 11-13 September in Panama.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SEVERAL COUNTRIES

PA111951 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The current administration has consolidated the grounds that will give national export products access to foreign markets, by reducing or eliminating customs restrictions, thus stimulating local export activity.

In this respect, the government has signed partial agreements with Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Dominican Republic.

Colombia granted Honduras preferential customs taxes ranging from duty-free items to a 10-percent tax on the list of products negotiated. The list is divided into 14 groups, including the following products: fresh garlic, beans, corn, sorghum, African palm oil, rum, beverage concentrates, tobacco, chlorine, pine oil, and rosin. In addition, the license formerly required by the government for the majority of the listed products as an absolutely necessary import requirement, was eliminated.

Meanwhile, Mexico granted Honduras preferential customs taxes ranging from 35 to 75 percent. The list of negotiated products is divided into 127 categories, including approximately 500 export products for the Mexican market.

Within the same framework, partial agreements are being negotiated with Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru. In addition, economic cooperation agreements being negotiated with Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, have been submitted for consideration by the respective governments. Negotiations are also under way with the IDB concerning an energy cooperation agreement with Venezuela.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO MEETS PRESS BEFORE CONTADORA MEETING

PA120241 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2338 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Press conference by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] [D'Escoto] Well, friends of the local and international press, we are here at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport, about to leave for Panama City to participate in the meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers. We continue to support firmly and completely the Contadora negotiating effort, which we believe has been a very important one. The group has unselfishly and generously tackled the task of seeking peace and guaranteeing the security of Central American countries through international agreements that ensure full respect for the fundamental rights included in the United Nations Charter, such as respect for the rights to self-determination, nonintervention in other states' domestic affairs, and the nonuse or threat of use of force in relations between sovereign states.

The Contadora Group has committed itself to guarantee peace and security for the Central American states through an agreement ensuring respect for these principles. Nevertheless, it has been impossible to achieve this, simply because the United States has other plans for Central America: to smash the Sandinist people's revolution.

The United States has even admitted to this in public. In addition, a document has been disseminated that clearly sets forth the U.S. policy regarding Contadora. The document, which was published by THE WASHINGTON POST in November last year, had been drafted as a working, secret document for the 30 October meeting of the National Security Council. The meeting had been presided over by President Reagan. In the document, the United States boasts of having successfully blocked the possibility of the Contadora's peace proposal being signed by the Central American countries. They also boasted of having succeeded in convincing the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican Governments, on one hand, not to accept the 7 September 1984 peace proposal and, on the other, to lend themselves to trying to introduce amendments to the Contadora proposal which would benefit, not the Central American countries, but the United States. Everyone knows what the United States' main interest in the area is. It is to smash and strangle the Sandinist people's revolution.

We must also analyze the document that was published only 3 days ago and that was drafted for the meeting of U.S. ambassadors to Central American governments. The meeting was held or will continue to be held -- I don't know -- in Panama City. It has also been reported that this document points out the official stance of the U.S. Department of State regarding Contadora and indicates that it would be better to have Contadora fail or collapse rather than have a poor treaty or agreement. They want a good agreement, but a good agreement for the United States is one that will let that country attain its objectives against Nicaragua and institutionalize its interventionist policy in Central America. These are very serious problems that make it difficult for Contadora to achieve its purpose on a short-term basis.

However, Nicaragua -- as it has done since the beginning of this important Latin American negotiations process -- will continue to struggle to ensure that the noble objectives of Contadora are fulfilled and to achieve peace and security in Central America, in keeping with the most categorical and absolute respect for the laws of international coexistence contained in the UN and OAS Charters and based on the principles of international law.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we have reports stating that the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers will not attend the meeting. However, the Panamanian foreign minister has said that this meeting will be decisive; that is, it will demonstrate who does and does not want peace. What is your opinion on this?

[D'Escoto] Well, I do not know whether they will go, but what I can say is that this is a difficult situation because we were not previously consulted on the appropriateness of the meeting date; we were called upon to attend.

As you know, I currently have a number of foreign guests here in Nicaragua. We are marking International Peace Week, during which we are hosting a number of individuals from Europe and Latin America. In addition, right now I have a very high fever; I have what is called dengue fever.

The meeting begins at 1000 tomorrow. To make sure that I will be there on time, I am leaving now instead of on tomorrow morning's flight. This reflects the attitude that Nicaragua has always displayed: Not only do we always participate, we are also always the first to arrive. Often we have had to wait 8 to 9 hours.

I hope that the cable reports are not true. I hope that the other foreign ministers will be present. However, I do not know whether or not they will show up.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, the situation you are presenting, the attitude of the U.S. Administration, and recent statements indicate that should an agreement not be reached by Contadora, a much more serious situation of unpredictable consequences in the region and the continent could prevail in Nicaragua and Central America. What do you think should be the role, not only of the Contadora Group, but also of the four other Latin American countries that are supporting Contadora?

[D'Escoto] Look, I believe we must talk clearly here. We must say clearly what is really the root of the Central American problem: the refusal of the U.S. Government to accept such a profound change in Central America as the Nicaraguan people's revolution aims to achieve. Given that the United States does not want to accept this revolution, it is using Nicaragua's neighbor countries to wage this war against our country and to create all kinds of tension in the area. This is the root of the problem. In addition, this is also why the problem cannot be solved by the Central Americans alone, especially when we are facing the very sad and regrettable -- but real -- situation of governments in Central America being incapable of deciding their own policy. The United States has three allies among the five countries [as heard] of Contadora. This is a difficult situation.

I believe that actions must henceforth be clear and frank. This is an appropriate time because Contadora will have to present a report to the secretary general [of the United Nations] in keeping with a commitment made in Resolution No 503, which specifies that Contadora must keep the (?secretary) informed, and he, in turn, must report to the Security Council. Therefore, I believe that the time to talk clearly has come, to explain what is really going on. Perhaps as a result of this, the United States will have to react differently.

It is also interesting to note that the third session on the Nicaraguan suit against the U.S. Government at the International Court in The Hague begins tomorrow. We think that the court will reach a decision no later than the 1st week of November. We are certain that the United States will be condemned and declared to be in open violation of principles of international law. We hope that this will make them reflect and mend their behavior, that it will make them decide to respect the law and cooperate with the Contadora Group negotiations process.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what value do you place on the participation of the Andean Group and the possible absence of Central American foreign ministers in this new phase of the work of the Contadora Group?

[D'Escoto] The Andean Group?

[Question] Yes, the Andean Group that is supporting the Contadora Group. No, it is not the Andean Group, it is the support group, also called the Lima group, made up of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru.

[D'Escoto] Yes, I believe this is very important. It strengthens the Contadora Group's peace initiative. From the Latin American viewpoint, we are experiencing a most appropriate and good time. However, unfortunately, although it is only a single country [D'Escoto chuckles], it has a great capacity to apply pressure, blackmail, etc. Well, we will see what happens. We will see whether a clear and categorical stand in defense of the principle of... [corrects himself] the right to self-determination of the peoples on the part of Contadora and the support group is what is needed to make the United States reflect. We will see.

[Question] What is your opinion of Harry Shlaudeman's [words indistinct] support group with the Contadora Group?

[D'Escoto] Well, they are obviously lobbying to try to persuade the countries that the United States has a natural right to intervene and decide the fate of the Central American countries. They are doing this in the hope that their plan will be accepted, but I believe they will fail.

[Question] Some countries have reportedly requested that the meeting be held with an open agenda. Has anything been decided in this regard?

[D'Escoto] No, we were summoned to the meeting by the Contadora Group, which is the one in charge of convoking the meetings, and the agenda was included in the notice. The agenda foresees the possibility that new points may be added by any of those present. However, the agenda to be followed is the one sent by the Contadora Group in the summons.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, a diplomatic source stated today that the alleged charges made in Honduras on Nicaragua's involvement in the training of Honduran guerrilla forces, in addition to the kidnapping of the Salvadoran president's daughter and the meeting of the Tegucigalpa group, is an attempt to boycott the Contadora Group's negotiations. What is your view on this?

[D'Escoto] I think Honduras is aware that its international prestige has sunk to its lowest point ever. The whole world has acknowledged the servile way in which that government has behaved concerning U.S. policy. Everyone knows that most of these CIA mercenaries operate from Honduras, launching attacks which have caused the deaths of thousands of thousands of Nicaraguans. The document which was leaked to the public 3 days ago was prepared for the meeting in Panama City, and it states that the U.S. Department of State considers the Honduran Government's official cooperation with the CIA mercenaries vital to the U.S. Government's interests. I think Honduras is trying to counter this, but they will not be able to invent anything which can be compared with what they have been doing, and everyone will be aware that these are only publicity ploys aimed at countering the damage done to its image by their policy of submission to Washington.

[Question] Father, the Costa Rican foreign minister said it is impossible to subscribe to the Contadora Group's peace document. What is your view on this?

[D'Escoto] Well, if he said this, it could mean that Costa Rica will not sign the document, and if Costa Rica does not sign it, then things are impossible, because the document must be signed by all. So far as Nicaragua is concerned, you are well aware that the proposal issued on 7 September... [corrects himself] when the 7 September proposal was presented, we said we would sign it. We said we accepted it as presented; however, Costa Rica did not accept it. If the Costa Rican foreign minister has said this, well, I do not know. You would have to ask him why he said this. Maybe he said it because Costa Rica does not want to sign a peace treaty.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, do you think the current internal crisis in Guatemala and the coup rumors will influence the policy this country has maintained toward Contadora?

[D'Escoto] Ever since President Mejia Victores assumed power in Guatemala this country has maintained -- within the Contadora Group's negotiating process -- an attitude I do not hesitate in describing as constructive, positive, and responsible. There are no signs that this policy has changed at all.

[Question] Father D'Escoto, I would like to ask you a question which has nothing to do with Contadora. The word apolitical has been used frequently by certain church sectors these days. Do you think, as a Christian and a priest, that when the church leaders in Nicaragua issue a plea to hold a dialogue even with the counterrevolutionaries and omit -- perhaps due to lack of information -- any reference to the thousands of crimes perpetrated by these counterrevolutionaries, such as the declaration issued by the Episcopal Conference, it means that the church is apolitical?

[D'Escoto] Well, I think the answer is quite clear to everyone. First of all, no one can be completely apolitical, and the word certainly does not apply to the church. The church has always been involved in politics. The deplorable thing is not that it has become involved politics, but that it is identified with the most reactionary sectors. These sectors have always oppressed the people, and, given this policy and orientation, they have always -- you only have to check the history books -- opposed any profound changes which benefit the masses, the people. This has been the church's historical attitude, and Nicaragua is no exception.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, regarding the International Court of Justice at The Hague, well, the United States has refused to accept the court's decisions. Nevertheless, it has not turned away from the trial. If the court were to issue a ruling favorable to Nicaragua, there is no organization which can enforce the court's decisions. Nevertheless, some lawyers say that Nicaragua has every right to present a claim for compensation against the U.S. Government at any U.S. court. Do you think that the U.S. courts or laws could help Nicaragua win this claim against the United States?

[D'Escoto] Following this session at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, we will have a fourth session concerning the damages, an approximate figure in damages. We cannot put a price on the thousands and thousands of human beings who were killed. Who could do that? Anyway, we will try to establish a figure on the damages on our economy, the destruction of our infrastructure, our colleges, etc. The court will issue a ruling concerning the compensation to be paid. Then -- and you are right about this -- we would have every right and we most probably will, present a claim on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government against the U.S. Government at the U.S. Court of Appeals. This is foreseen by U.S. laws because, whether the Reagan administration wants to accept the court's jurisdiction... [changes thought] The truth is that only the court can decide if it has jurisdiction or not. The United States has signed the agreement concerning the court's consultative jurisdiction. If the United States signed the document, the court is the only one which can say whether it has jurisdiction on the case or not. The court has ruled that it does have jurisdiction on the case, so if the United States does not abide by this ruling, it would be violating a U.S. law, because if the United States signed the document, it would be the equivalent of an international agreement which also becomes a law for the country.

Consequently, we will go there. However, that will not be the only thing we will do. It is not worthwhile to tell you what we will do in advance. You will find out at the appropriate moment. We will continue to advocate every legal means to end this war, which is not only amoral and criminal, but also illegal from every viewpoint. Thank you.

ORTEGA BRIEFS STATE SENATOR BOND ON AGGRESSION

PA111614 Managua International Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega met with U.S. State Senator Julian Bond at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport yesterday and briefed him on the situation that the U.S. war of aggression has generated in Nicaragua.

The Georgia state senator was in Nicaragua for 8 days at the head of a delegation of black leaders who saw the social advances the revolution has achieved despite the aggression.

Sees Off Delegation

PA111550 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Julian Bond, a U.S. state senator from Georgia, expressed in Managua his desire to report the truth about the people's Sandinist revolution in the United States. Bond headed a delegation of U.S. black leaders who left Nicaragua today after visiting several areas affected by the aggression promoted by the Reagan administration. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega saw the delegation off at the airport.

DEPUTY MINISTER CABEZAS ON REVOLUTION'S PROGRESS

Part One of Interview

PA110052 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 21 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Part I of report on interview with Commander Oscar Cabezas, deputy interior minister, to Julio Camil, in Managua; date not given]

[Text] Managua, 20 August -- Commander Omar Cabezas, deputy interior minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate, has said: In Nicaragua, our chief dissatisfaction, our chief sadness, is caused by the fact that we have not been able to do more than what we have done in these 6 years of revolution.

He added: "We wanted to build a new world, we were in a hurry to win, to distribute the land, to pave the streets, to build schools. We were in a hurry to turn into reality all that we have dreamed about."

He continues: Even though we "knew" there would be a counterrevolution, "we could not imagine that Somozism and U.S. imperialism would impose on us so violent and aggressive a struggle."

He stresses: In fact, we have suffered 10,000 dead since the triumph of the revolution. That figure represents great grief for Nicaragua, a country with three million inhabitants that also lost another 50,000 in the struggle against the dictatorship. This is even more so because peace is not foreseeable in the immediate future."

He also points out: "And this war, which has already killed so many, is the source of our sadness."

The commander explains that defense expenses sap all resources that could and should be used in the construction of schools, roads, hospitals, and electric energy networks.

Later, he added: Nevertheless, "we attained incredible achievements" during the 6 years of revolution, as compared to those of the other Central American countries, even more so if we take into account the fact that these achievements have occurred "in the middle of a war of aggression."

He asks: "What would we have done if we were not at war, if we had used all our resources to construct and build?" Then he adds: "Perhaps we would have done three times as much as we have done so far."

[Camil] Can we say that Nicaragua is waging an open war, as before the triumph of the revolution?

[Cabezas] Excepting Managua, its outskirts, and Nicaragua's Pacific seaboard, where a subsidized peace exists, we are waging an open war against the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, counterrevolutionary groups financed by the United States, on the Atlantic seaboard, in the mountains, and in the country's north and on the borders, where the FDN and ARDE operate.

[Camil] Has this war prevented the revolution from consolidating?

[Cabezas] That is right. This makes us think about all that we could have done had we not been at war. That is what makes us feel sad. Despite the fact that we are satisfied with our achievements, we cannot help but think about this war imposed upon us, that bleeds us, that costs us lives, grief, mourning.... There is not a single Nicaraguan without a dead relative. All the young disabled on the streets are a manifestation of this war and attest to the brutal aggression we have been suffering for a number of years.

[Camil] What is the outlook of settling the disagreements with other political sectors, such as the opposition parties and the church?

[Cabezas] A large segment of the church hierarchy supports the Reagan plan against Nicaragua. The bourgeois political parties have no political outlook. No one believes in them. They have no platform. What could they offer to the Nicaraguan people? They have been like this for 50 years. I have been hearing the same thing for 34 years. As far as he remembered, my father also heard the same thing. So did my mother. All the Nicaraguan people have been hearing the same story since they were born. In 6 years, we have accomplshed not only what the bourgeoisie could have promised to do, but more than what the bourgeois political parties could have done. However, the political parties lost their genuineness in the eyes of the people on 19 July and were left hanging by the brush, as we say in Nicaragua, in the air, isolated from the people and completely disconnected from them.

Part Two

PA111709 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 22 Aug 85 p 12

[Part II of report on interview given by Commander Omar Cabezas, deputy interior minister, to Julio Camil in Managua; date not given -- uppercase words published in boldface]

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug -- The United States does not have an internal political instrument to destabilize Nicaragua and this is why it resorts to the church to perversely use the people's Christian feelings, Deputy Interior Minister Omar Cabezas has stated.

Washington, the commander insisted, tries to use religion as a destabilizing instrument. It wants the church, as an institution, to fill the political vacuum of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua.

The United States obviously maneuvers to convince the Nicaraguan church leaders to use religion and faith as a political instrument.

[Camil] Representatives of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] say that they are on the side of Sandinism; however, they have also expressed discontent and disagree with some strategies such as the way that the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) operate.

[Cabezas] The problem of the PSN is understandable. They were educated by the MANUAL and they love that MANUAL. They are almost Christian with regard to dogmas and they are totally orthodox. We are fortunately unorthodox and anti-MANUAL.

[Camil] Can one speak of Sandinism as an ideology?

[Cabezas] Sandinism is turning into an ideology. Because we are enemies of MANUALS, we are constantly creating. By not strictly adhering to norms that go against our reality and our needs, we might run the risk of being called ANTI-MARXISTS. We don't care about that as long as we do not commit economic errors.

For example, if due to the fact that we do not nationalize small commerce, the PSN calls us capitalists, well, what are we going to do? The important thing is that we do what the economic reality tells us to do. This is the main problem that we have with the PSN, just as we have it with the right wing, which accuses us of being COMMUNIST-TOTALITARIANS while the PSN calls us REFORMIST-BOURGEOIS.

[Camil] What about the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]?

[Cabezas] The CDS makes up the largest popular organization in Nicargagua. There are more than half a million people organized in the CDS. You cannot place 100,000 cadres as leaders, nor even 50,000 or 25,000, because they simply do not exist. The cadres are a handful. They are formed in the process. Not even with all the militants of the FSLN or all the militants of the other parties could we form cadres to lead the CDS.

[Camil] Omar Cabezas explains that the people who make up the CDS are the same people who carried out the revolution, and he admits that some are good, others are bad, and others are average. He adds that it is time, it is the process that improves the means of popular organization.

It is true there are CDS that are bad. However, this does not mean that the CDS as an organization and its function are bad. Time will bring about improvement. If there are bad people in it, the people themselves will remove them. The opportunists and the upstarts will be removed by the people.

BANK OFFICIAL ON REVAMPING FINANCIAL SYSTEM

PA120345 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Some news media have reported that Portirio Gomez, president of the National Development Bank [BDA], will be removed from his post, but Gomez has told his newscast that he knows nothing about it. Gomez continues performing his duties and has informed us about the manner in which the merging and specialization of Nicaraguan banks is being carried out.

[Begin recording] The transformation of the financial system actually began after the victory of the revolution on 19 July 1979. During these 6 years, the financial system has been changing constantly. The changes have mainly involved mergers in what was previously Nicaragua's banking system under Somoza.

Then, as a result of the economic reactivation, there was a speedy growth in the banking system, particularly insofar as agricultural activities were concerned. This was followed by the transformation that occurred in the financial system as a result of the regionalization of the banks and, finally, we are currently merging and specializing the five banks that Nicaragua has at this moment. This means that the five banks that currently make up Nicaragua's banking system will undergo further transformations and become banks devoted to specialized activities. For instance, the National Bank will be the Agricultural and Livestock Bank. It will be the only bank that will grant loans for these activities, that is, agricultural and livestock activities.

Once merged, the other banks will engage in commercial, industrial, and savings activities. So, broadly speaking, this is the transformation that has been taking place in the country. The changes continue in order to enable the banking system to render better service to the public, to be more efficient, and to attract local resources for use in production, which is so important to our country's defense. [end recording]

FDN SUSTAINS 633 CASUALTIES IN 8 MONTHS

PA111733 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Sep 85 p 4

[By Nabir Ismael]

[Text] Esteli -- Yesterday morning, the public relations office of the Defense Ministry in Region 1, Las Segovias, issued a communique pointing out that the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] counterrevolutionaries have sustained 633 casualties, including dead and wounded.

The communique adds that this is the toll for the first 8 months of the current year at Las Segovias. The CIA mercenary bands that managed to enter from their sanctuary in Honduras have been strongly attacked by the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] the peasant militias, and the MININT [Ministry of the Interior]

From January through August, the so-called "freedom fighters," financed by the Reagan administration, have sustained 523 dead and 110 wounded, the communique adds.

In their attacks, the counterrevolutionary bands kidnapped 246 civilians, most of them peasants from the various regions, who were taken by force to the camps in Honduras.

In its terrorist activities, the FDN murdered many peasants and carry out 13 acts of sabotage against important economic targets owned by small- and medium-sized producers, many of which were completely destroyed.

Although no figures are given, the communique points out the destruction caused at the Los Ranchos community as well as at others in Region 1, including peasant cooperatives.

In conclusion, the communique says U.S. planes coming from Honduran territory violated airspace in the area many times.

'TERRORIST TRAINING CENTER' FOUND IN COSTA RICA

PA111615 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A terrorist training center has been discovered on Pico Blanco Hill, southwest of San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. The installations found include a shooting range, storage bins with products used to manufacture explosives, and a cabin presumably used by the mercenary bands. The Costa Rican authorities who visited the site said it appears that the center was used to train sharpshooters and demolition experts.

Colonel Pedro Arias Bermudez, subdirector of the Costa Rican Rural Guard, inspected the site today with members of the press, who found a small device used to kill people swiftly and silently.

Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Political Section of the Sandinist People's Army, remarked in connection with the discovery that it is impossible for the Reagan administration to attempt to change the criminal image the mercenary bands have acquired.

COMMUNIST PARTY REPORT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PA081802 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Report to the special Constitutional Commission of the National Assembly by the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN, signed by PCdeN Secretary General Ely Altamirano; dated 29 August]

[Excerpts] Chapter I

Introduction

Dear members of the special Constrituional Commission of the National Assembly: Please accept cordial greetings from the PCdeN.

Our party wants to state its appreciation for the work you are carrying out and hopes that this work is in line with the people's mandate to draft a constitution that corresponds to urgent and current needs and the democratic and progressive role of Nicaragua.

We reiterate that the drafting of a constitutional bill requires a preliminary and broad discussion of its essential points by the National Assembly plenary. Not only was this not done, but measures were taken to drown out the voices proposing such discussions.

While the importance of consultations should be appreciated, we object to the procedures used so far and we characterize them as antidemocratic, since necessary debates on the general essence of the constitution and on its fundamental aspects were prevented.

Chapter II

The Crisis in the Country and the Importance of the Constitution To Be Drafted

The National Assembly of Nicaragua has found itself in a position to draft the constitution of the Republic under very critical conditions. The framework of the country is a deep and growing crisis.

The government's financial payment commitments to the imperialist banking system have become such heavy burdens that neither the people nor society can sustain them any longer. The truth is that the horrible foreign debt is drowning us and killing us little by little,

Because of delays in payments and the increasing general crisis, credits for Nicaragua are often suspended. This makes our difficulties even more dramatic.

In the state treasury there are no economic resources for making payments, for purchases, or for producing. U.S. aggression continues to increase. In addition, the government's bad officials are doing their part by inconsiderately wasting the very few resources of the state, which they take and use as if those resources were theirs. They embezzle, rob, and plunder national enterprises.

The trampling of the political, economic, and social rights of the workers and common citizens is everywhere. The capitalist allies that the government chose, those who at the beginning declared themselves defenders of the Sandinist revolution, have been increasing their pressures and maneuvers against Nicaragua's independence and revolutionary process. We all know that they have been succeeding in this regard.

We are opposed and will continue to oppose any reactionary inclination aimed at depriving the workers, the peasants, the people, and the fatherland of their rights and achievements. We are opposed and will continue to oppose any capitulation or surrender.

PSD DEMANDS GOVERNMENT RELEASE 2 MEMBERS

PA111545 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 10 Sep (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party (PSD), a member of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, publicly demanded today that the Sandinist government release two of its leaders who were arrested 3 months ago. A letter signed by PSD President Luis Rivas Leiva and addressed to President Daniel Ortega and Interior Minister Tomas Borge sets forth the PSD's demand for the release of Luis Mora Sanchez and Paul Membreno Gaitan, PSD leaders who have been in prison since 14 June.

The two prisoners took part in demonstrations to welcome Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to Nicaragua. According to official sources, they are being held on charges of disrupting public order. The PSD has rejected these charges, claiming that its two leaders took part in ceremonies that were "strictly religious" in nature.

Several incidents broke out during the welcoming ceremonies, during which groups of demonstrators who went to greet Cardinal Obando y Bravo at the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" Airport injured several Sandinist policemen. The police arrested more than a dozen people after the incidents, but only Mora Sanchez and Membrano remain in detention.

LABOR UNION OFFICIAL REVIEWS WORKERS' PROBLEMS

PA101611 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The independent unions have never been asked to comment on the country's socioeconomic, labor, or political problems, said Carlos Huembes Trejos, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Workers Confederation, CTN.

He said that the working class is the sector of society that has had the least say on labor problems over the past 6 years. He said that "unions and workers federations were denied the right to collective bargaining during 5 years" in open violation of international treaties that the Nicaraguan Government signed in Geneva.

Workers are facing a truly unfortunate situation. Not even the traditional system of collective bargaining agreements, which was used in the past, is respected, Huembes Trejos said. The government has sought absolute control over labor affairs, overseeing activities to maintain "workers within certain guide lines." The Labor Ministry is empowered to restrict workers' rights in connection with collective bargaining, linking this to the national crisis, the labor leader pointed out.

The government does not allow workers to advance their interests through the Labor Ministry, he added. The country's economic crisis has admittedly limited the government's capability to meet labor demands "and its lawful rights," he indicated.

However, he cited the case of generous and efficient companies that would like to increase workers' salaries and improve their benefits, but are prevented from doing so by the government. This is the first time in the history of labor in Nicaragua and Latin America that the state forbids companies from offering workers' benefits, he remarked.

On the other hand, other sectors are afforded benefits because they enjoy special privileges, including overgrown salaries and fringe benefits that constitute genuine luxuries for a poor country like ours. This proves that the government's policy is biased, because while some sectors are allowed to obtain better salaries, others are not, Huembes Trejos said.

The CTN maintains a specific posture with regard to this problem. We have approximately 20,000 members who are members of various trade unions and federations, the labor leader reported. These include city and rural workers whose role as producers and citizens is neglected. Other sectors have also been neglected, he stated. Carlos Huembes Trejos said organized workers and peasants, including progovernment and opposition groups, feel estranged.

CHURCH INSISTS ON FSLN-CONTRA DIALOGUE

PA101448 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] In a statement to the press yesterday, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo reaffirms the church's insistence on ending war in Nicaragua through a dialogue between the Sandinist government and the counterrevolution. Concerning the FSLN's repeated refusals to establish talks with the counterrevolutionaries -- reiterated yesterday by Commander Daniel Ortega -- the archbishop of Managua said: "To rule out a dialogue when the situation is in such a critical, sensitive stage is to open the doors to violence; violence engenders only hate, destruction, and death."

Regarding last week's resumption of talks between church and state representatives, the cardinal, who is also vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, stated that the return to Nicaragua of the 10 foreign priests whom the government deported last year was discussed during the meeting. He said that the government commission agreed to bring the subject to the attention of its superiors.

Asked his opinion of the new constitution that the National Assembly will draft, Obando y Bravo said that the laws that are eventually approved should seek the common good of the Nicaraguan people. "I hope the laws are implemented and that they not remain on paper."

CASTRO, CHURCH APPROVE DIALOGUE AGREEMENT

FL111815 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro met Sunday with four high-level church officials marking the start of a regular and stable dialogue with the church, sources close to the church said. The meeting was informal and positive. An agenda was approved for the institutionalization of a dialogue between Castro's government and the Catholic Church which he, sources say, has wanted since the beginning of the year. The sources said the Cuban president called the prelates on Sunday, day of Our Lady of Charity, Cuba's patron. According to observers, on 8 September, the day of the Virgin's festivities, ceremonies were held for the faithful at the Cuban churches -- a practice which has not been in use in a long time even though it was not officially celebrated.

Those who met with Castro were Monsignors Adolfo Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Episcopal Conference and bishop of Camaguey; Havana Archbishop Jaime Ortega; Santiago de Cuba Bishop Pedro Meurice; and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, director of the Secretariat of the Cuban Episcopal Conference. The prelates left Monday morning to participate in the annual Episcopalian Conference in the United States, invited by the President of the Conference and Boston Bishop Monsignor James Malone, who last January paid a visit to Havana accompanied by several U.S. bishops and priests.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

FL112023 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] This morning, Moscow's Soviet Chairman Vladimir [Kornilov] laid a flower wreath on the foot of Lenin's Monument in Havana. At this time, Oscar Fernandez Mell, National Assembly of the People's Government president in City of Havana Province, bestowed on him the city's distinguished guest badge.

A distinguished guest certificate was also given to (Estanislav Dorvoshuskov) USSR chairman of the foreign relations directorate and to [word indistinct] Promyslov during their in-transit visit. During the meeting, Fernandez Mell told the visitors this strengthens even more the indestructible friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT ACCEPTS CASTRO'S INVITATION

FL111232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou has accepted an invitation from Cuba's highest leader Fidel Castro to visit Cuba on a date to be established by diplomatic channels. This was reported by official sources in Nicosia at the conclusion of Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Jorge Bolanos Suarez' official visit to Cyprus.

URUGUAY TO REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL110844 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A high Uruguayan official in Montevideo has reported that Uruguay will soon reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba. The declaration was released to the press in Montevideo by Uruguayan Foreign Vice Minister Mario Vernandez.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR YOUTH DIALOGUE ON DEBT

FL110202 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Representatives of the different organizations that will participate in the Latin American and Caribbean Youth and Students Dialogue on the Foreign Debt that will begin tomorrow in this capital continue to arrive in our country. Among the delegations that arrived today are the delegations from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. Pedro Hurtado, general coordinator of the Sandinist Youth 19 July Organization, heads that Nicaraguan delegation. Personages of the Costa Rican Christian Movement and of regional Central American organizations have also arrived. The delegates were received at Jose Marti International Airport by Carlos Lage, first secretary of the national committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

Lage To Open Session

FL111148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Carlos Lage, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists, UJC, will speak tonight at 2100 at the opening session of the Latin American-Caribbean Youth and Student Dialogue on the Foreign Debt held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The beginning of such an important Latin-American and Caribbean youth meeting will be broadcast by Tele-Rebelde, Radio Rebelde and Havana International Service. The democratic meeting will be held through 14 September and 600 youth from 30 countries will participate. The meeting's only theme is the foreign debt situation and its repercussions in the life of the peoples, especially on the new generation. Its principle goal is to have an anti-imperialistic exchange among the various participants in the dialogue.

PRENSA LATINA PLANS JOURNALISTS MEETING ON DEBT

FL101508 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz -- Several Bolivian newspapers have highlighted the next Latin American press forum organized by PRENSA LATINA on the regional financial crisis. The daily ULTIMA HORA, for example, says in a headline: More Than 150 Journalists and Specialists To Attend Havana Forum. [no date given]

LAZO APPOINTED PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE 1ST SECRETARY

FL091400 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Esteban Lazo was ratified as first secretary of the Matanzas party Provincial Committee at the asssessment meeting of the party organization in that territory, which was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member. At the meeting, there was praise for the Matanzas delegation that will attend the summit meeting of the Cuban partisans.

POLITBURO MEMBER HART INAUGURATES CULTURE CENTER

FL071754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture, has inaugurated the (Wilfredo Lamb) Center in Havana. Hart stressed the significance of (Lamb's) work, saying the center should be considered the home of Asian, African, and Latin American artists dedicated to the plastic arts.

JAMAICA

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTED

FL111456 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Jamaican Government is supporting sanctions against South Africa imposed by the United States. Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer has told members of the newly formed Diplomatic Association of Jamaica that he is pleased to hear about the sanctions. He says there seems to be signs of a coming explosion in South Africa and he says some powerful countries that could influence events in South Africa have been hesitant to take any action.

ST LUCIA

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES APARTHEID, OFFERS HELP TO ANC

FL112020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sep 11, CANA -- The St Lucia Government said today it would assist the banned African National Council (ANC) in its fight for blacks in South Africa. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry was the strongest by the St Lucia Government to date on the situation in South Africa.

The Government of St Lucia, in whatever small way it can, will render assistance to the African National Congress in the fight to gain fundamental human rights for the oppressed people of South Africa, the statement said. It said the government denounced the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa, and viewed this policy as the root of recurrent problems being experienced in that country. The recently-imposed state of emergency had resulted in mounting tension, increasing violence and an escalation in the number of deaths among the black population, it said.

The statement added apartheid, unassisted, cannot survive. In South Africa, however, this horrendous system of the division of human beings according to race thrives and survives, because it is assisted by certain powerful states which selfishly seek to guard their material interest without a care for humanity. It noted that the international community was, since the 1950's, weighted down under promises and decisions to take action against South Africa, including embargoes and sanctions, in an effort to destroy this vicious practise of racism -- yet today, more than a decade later, the community still awaits action and commitment to these words. It said the St Lucia Government firmly respected the right of every human being to freedom, equality and education, and, in this light, condemned the oppression and restrictions imposed by the South African Government on its black population. [passage indistinct]

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

NEWSPAPER SUPPORTS MITCHELL ON NO WAR GAMES

FL111610 Bridgetown CANA in English 2059 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Kingstown, ST Vincent, Sep 9, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell's decision not to participate in military exercises in St Lucia later this month has won support from the independent VINCENTIAN newspaper. In an editorial comment at the weekend, the VINCENTIAN said while the nation needed a strong and skilled police force, and more than one patrol boat to protect the coast from smugglers and drug traffickers, there was no need for military training for the country's police force.

The VINCENTIAN said: What we need are lawmen, into whom has been instilled the responsibility for protection against law-breakers, in the service of the people of the country. It added: A policeman should be trained around the idea of service -- not aggression.

The War Games, to be staged in the south of St Lucia close to the industrial town of Vieux Fort, will involve American, British and Caribbean security personnel. Code-named "Exotic Palm," the military exercises will simulate a response from the Regional Security System (RSS) to a call from St Lucia under attack from foreign forces.

The VINCENTIAN noted that the fate of countries in the Third World at the hands of their armies did not present a happy record, citing frequent coups in Africa and South America as examples. Even in the Caribbean, the paper said, soldiers have taken the law into their own hands, as happened in Grenada and Suriname and to a lesser extent in Dominica.

According to the VINCENTIAN, no Caribbean Community (Caricom) country could establish an army strong enough to counter the might of external forces. At any rate, it said, the United States would never allow either unwanted internal armies or unwanted invading forces to take over a small Caribbean island. So apart from the fact that bread is more important than guns, there can be no logical argument in favour of wasting scarce money on guns to protect us from external attack, or even worse, provide internal tyrants with tools to suppress us, the paper added.

The VINCENTIAN declared: We could not agree with Prime Minister Mitchell and his cabinet more. No War Games for St Vincent and the Grenadines. That type of game can too easily become a serious issue.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS SAYS FOREIGN DEBT WILL BE PAID

FL111446 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers says his country will repay its foreign debt. He says he does not believe in the idea of borrowing money without planning to pay it. He told the Women's League of his ruling National Movement that the two islands have the highest credit rating in Latin America and the 40th in the world. The islands owe $1.4 billion to foreign creditors.

SIX INJURED IN CONTINUING CPI WAGE STRIKE

FL111925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1503 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 11, CANA -- Six people have been injured in continuing strike action at Caribbean Packaging Industries (CPI), company officials said. Yesterday's incident occurred as hourly-paid workers protesting the CPI management's last wage offer attempted to stop a van and its loaders from leaving the factory compound with goods, officials said. A company spokesman said workers from the strike camp outside the compound tried to drag the driver from his truck. Policemen were summoned to the scene.

Strikers are reported to have blocked a branch of the eastern-bound Churchill-Roosevelt Highway with their cars last week, in an attempt to block a van coming to collect its load from entering the company site on the main road. Company officials said the picketers attempted to stop privately-contracted vans from collecting packaging materials used by a number of local manufacturers.

IMF TEAM LEAVES AFTER 10 DAYS OF DISCUSSION

FL111503 Bridgetown CANA in English 2022 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 8, CANA -- A six-member team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) left here last night after ten days of discussion with senior government officials. IMF officials said the mission was a consultative one. The team reviewed and updated information in areas including the country's budgetary changes and economic performances.

Guyana was declared ineligible for IMF loans last May because of its failure to clear off a 19 million U.S. dollar debt with the fund. However, Guyana's new Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte says the government is committed to paying its debts.

Among those with whom the IMF team met were Guyana's Finance Minister Carl Greenidge.

HOYTE SAYS CARICOM SHOULD ACCEPT PLURALISM

FL111815 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 9, CANA -- Guyana's new President Desmond Hoyte has said that the Caribbean Community (Caricom) would be better off if member countries accept the principle of political pluralism and stop acting bilaterally. Once Caricom accepts the principle of pluralism -- that is, pluralism in terms of how you organise your society, what are your development goals -- there is more than a hope that we will advance rapidly, he said. One of the problems in the community, recently, is that many individual states have been acting bilaterally. That can only serve to weaken us....We have to find areas where we can be agreed on policy vis-a-vis extra-regional countries and territories.

Hoyte's comments on Caricom were published by the state-owned Guyana CHRONICLE newspaper, one month after he took over from the late President Forbes Burnham. The president said: If you look objectively at the Caribbean Community, you will realise that the movement has come a long way. It is clear that we have achieved a great deal. We have the framework for greater advance in the region. I do not think we will ever reach the stage where we do not have problems. Some of those problems are not structural. They have to do with personalities.

The 56-year-old Guyana leader said he would like to think that Guyana's role in Caricom would always be important. We have never shied away from being innovative, Hoyte said. We have always come up with new ideas and tactics and strategies. Sometimes these things upset people from outside the region. Caricom will, and must, survive. He described Guyana as committed to the Caribbean Community, adding: We have been a founding member. We have been a strong advocate of the movement. We have been a faithful member.

GREEN ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REDUCE RED TAPE

FL112116 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 10, CANA -- Guyana's socialist government says it wants to reduce official red tape. Prime Minister Hamilton Green announced government's intention of dismantling the bureaucracy existing in some areas and simplifying procedures in some government departments. Green was addressing members of the business community, civil servants, and other citizens at a meeting in Georgetown.

He said: The moves will enable government functionaries to get on with the job of producing and getting things done.

Green told the businessmen in particular: Whenever you find humbugs and difficulties you are free to approach us. We have open doors and lines to the public. Tell us of your difficulties and once there exists a situation that we can untangle in the interest of production, that we shall do.

Guyanese businessmen say they encounter much red tape in getting industrial spares and other goods into the country.

VAN WEST CHARLES WINS PNC EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

F1111250 Bridgetown CANA in English 1854 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 10, CANA -- Guyana's Health Minister Richard Van West Charles took the largest number of votes in recent balloting for positions on the Central Executive of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), results showed. The results, released by the party at its first meeting following last month's biennial congress, showed the son-in-law of late President Forbes Burnham more popular with PNC delegates than well-known figures like Prime Minister Hamilton Green, and Vice-President Viola Burnham, widow of the late president.

Van West Charles received 698 votes, compared with 638 for Greene who received the eighth highest number of votes, and Mrs Burnham who came in at number nine with 623 votes.

A big surprise was the 300 votes -- the lowest number -- polled by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. President and PNC leader Desmond Hoyte, however, appointed Jackson to the Executive, along with Information Minister Yvonne Harewood-Benn.

Among those high in the voting were Education Minister Malcolm Parris with 660 votes, and Vice-President and Attorney General Mohamed Shahabuddeen (640).

The results are almost certainly a disappointment to Greene, a former PNC general secretary, who is regarded as a favourite of the party's rank and file.

BRAZIL, GDR TO ASSIST BAUXITE INDUSTRY

F1301720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 30, CANA -- Brazil is to assist Guyana with the rehabilitation and modernisation of its problem-ridden, state-owned bauxite industry, an official announcement here said today. The statement said a team of Brazilian experts will arrive here this weekend for discussions with government and industry officials.

The modernisation programme will also involve East Germany, a senior government spokesman said. Features will include the rehabilitation of plant equipment, strengthening of management and development facilities, and the adoption of new strategies for dealing with technological conditions.

Phase one of the modernisation plan is estimated to cost around 100 million dollars (one Guy dollar: 23 U.S. cents). The government is negotiating with the European Economic Community (EEC) to secure financing. The EEC has already disbursed three million dollars for the project, and has earmarked another 35 million dollars for later contributions.